

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow showers and thunderstorms.

Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

BORAH WARNS PARTY OF WASTING MONEY ON POLITICAL BONUS

Says Most Blame Will Be on Republican Majority in Congress.

PICTURES ITS BIG COST

Declares It Will Require 250 Years of Taxation to Pay for It.

HE DISCUSSES PATRIOTISM

Raiders Decide to Try Again to Get Harding to Aid Schemes.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 6.
Most impressive in the Republican attempt to impose closure on the Senate to-day was an address by William E. Borah, worthy of place among the great speeches of American statesmen.

Breaking in on the flood of turgid arguments, charges and recriminations hurled by Republican and Democratic Senators, the Idaho statesman painted a picture of world conditions so vivid and graphic as to provoke unusual and flattering tribute from his associates.

Dismissing as inconsequential the wrangle over parliamentary technicalities and the acrimonious charges of responsibility for retarding Congressional procedure, Mr. Borah warned his colleagues of their political and economical follies. He did not mince words in crediting both parties with having incited the wave of popular discontent which he declared was sweeping through the country.

Condemning Congress's Course.
The larger share of responsibility for popular dissatisfaction he placed squarely on the shoulders of his own party, in control of Congress, charging failure to keep the pledges made to the people in the last election.

In simple, direct and incisive phrases, the Idaho Senator denounced the disregard displayed by Congress for the wishes and welfare of the people.

He warned his colleagues of the certain resentment which would be provoked by their attempts to impose further burdens on the already complaining taxpayers. He etched with bold and clear-cut strokes the causes he declared were contributing to dissatisfaction among the people of the country with their Government.

He placed first and foremost the policies of both parties which, he asserted, are resulting in the reckless and wanton waste of the people's money.

Among the enterprises of this character enumerated by him were the \$5,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill, the ship subsidy bill and other measures not so generally agitated but which, in the aggregate, would impose a staggering strain on the already inadequate resources of the Government and the people.

Complimented by Colleagues.
Mr. Borah was in excellent form and at the conclusion of his address he was showered with compliments for the thorough and thoughtful portrayal of political and economic conditions, not only in this country but throughout the world.

Standing at his desk and addressing the largest number of Senators yet attracted by discussion of the tariff, Mr. Borah made an impressive figure. His earnestness was manifest by the studied emphasis he displayed in linking up and dissecting, one after another, the various legislative undertakings which he charged the Republican majority was attempting to force upon the people of the country.

He reviewed the economic conditions of Great Britain and France and compared them with our own. He drew definite and convincing parallels. His appraisal of the soldiers' bonus as political rather than patriotic he supported with an eloquent, almost fervid, description of patriotism as he understood it.

Of the closure proposal which was under consideration—which will be voted on and probably defeated to-morrow—the Idaho Senator said little beyond disapproving of any parliamentary device intended to restrict untrammelled speech. He condemned the tariff bill which the Republican majority was seeking to put through under closure, declaring that it was not regarded with favor by the people of the country.

Main Attack on Bonus.
But it was against the bonus scheme that he directed the full force of his arguments and conclusions. His statement that the bonus program would ultimately cost the people of the country \$65,000,000,000 and burden them with taxation for the next 250 years was not challenged.

Mr. McCumber, arch apostle of the bonus, attempted to meet it with mawkishly sentimental arguments in which he asserted that Congress owed "a debt of honor" to the men who had carried the American colors to the European battlefields.

This statement prompted Senator

Rich Indians in Motors Attend Tribal Dances

OMINY, Okla., July 6.—Indians of the tribes making Oklahoma reservations their homes are gathering here for the intertribal dances, the guests of the Osages. Daily dances are held during the meeting and the tribesmen exchange gifts in much the manner of friendly tribes of 150 years ago, but in a setting of munificence created by the wealthy hosts.

The Osages, aristocrats of all aborigines, drive up in expensive automobiles, many piloted by chauffeurs. Members of this tribe receive quarterly payments from the Government of around \$5,000 each, according to them from oil and gas developed on Osage lands.

The Poncas, Otoes and Pawnees, who are just coming into their share of oil wealth, still arrive on horseback, in surreys and a few in small motor cars.

The daily dances are kept sacred from modern influences, and while the tribesmen wear silk shirts and top hats no jazz tunes are permitted in this festival.

MAN WITH \$100,200 IN BILLS DISAPPEARS

Alva C. Kendall, Former Princeton Football Player and Alaska Miner, Gone.

GOT MONEY FROM VAULT

Often Displayed Large Sums and Friends Fear He May Be Robbers' Victim.

Mystery, romance and Alaskan gold are linked with the disappearance on Wednesday of Alva C. Kendall, a former Princeton football player and an Alaskan mining engineer, who left his home at 20 Seventh avenue, carrying with him a roll of bills aggregating \$100,200. A general alarm sent out by the police early yesterday has failed to locate the engineer and numerous mysterious phases surrounding his disappearance have puzzled his friends.

Kendall, since his return from Alaska less than a year ago, had made his home with Byron W. Smith and had become a friend of the family. To all appearances Kendall had no business to attend in this city, but possessed considerable money, which he said he had made prospecting in Alaska, where he is supposed to be the owner of several mines. The money until a week ago he kept in the safe deposit vaults of a downtown bank.

He withdrew more than \$100,000 a week ago yesterday and carried it about for several days, despite the warnings of the Smiths that New York city was no safe place in which to have so much on one's person.

Gets Rubber Band for Roll.
The roll, mostly in \$1,000 bills, was carried carefully in Kendall's pocket and a few days previous to his disappearance he went to a nearby store and purchased a rubber band to put around the roll. According to Mrs. Smith, the store to which he went is known as a hangout for taxicab drivers who wait about Sheridan Square for fares.

Kendall, who was 38 years old and weighed more than 180 pounds, was powerfully built and laughed at the suggestion that any one would attack him to get his money.

Wednesday morning Kendall told Mrs. Smith that he would walk uptown to Fifth avenue to stop at a jeweler's shop to have the diamond in a large ring reset and would return about 4 o'clock. When he failed to return later the Smiths reported his disappearance to the police.

Kendall, since his return from the Klondike regions, had been complaining of the excessive heat and had also been suffering from heart attacks, one of which he suffered on Monday. Whether he was taken with one of those spells or wandered away in a haze of mind, or was robbed and spirited away, or deliberately went away of his own accord remains a mystery to the Smiths and to the police.

Ever since he returned from Alaska Kendall has carried a pocketful of gold which he used in lieu of paper money.

Smith had Kendall had played haphazard on the Princeton football team before 1911. After he left Princeton he went to Alaska, he said, and had made much money. He came to this city less than a year ago. He was single and his home was originally in Omaha.

When he disappeared Kendall wore a black silk suit, straw hat, a four in hand tie, tan shoes and several pieces of jewelry. He was smooth shaven and was prematurely gray. He was about 36 years of age and of athletic build.

Whalen Banishes All Motor Cars From Crossing Brooklyn Bridge

UPSTATE GATHERING WILL DEMAND SMITH AND GORE HEARST

200 Democrats Assembled in Syracuse Plan for Conference To-day.

UNANIMOUS IN CHOICE

No Name but Ex-Governor's Expected to Be Heard in Convention.

HEARST AGENTS ON HAND

Will Give Dinner While Foes of W. H. Kelley Attempt to Boom Publisher

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SYRACUSE, July 6.—Unanimous in their choice of Alfred E. Smith of New York city for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the autumn election, 200 up-State Democrats assembled this evening to arrange for an unofficial conference to-morrow at the Onondaga Hotel. The action of this gathering will have an important bearing on the official nominating convention here in September.

Instead of declaring open revolt against William R. Hearst, as was intended when the call for the conference was issued, the program agreed upon was to take affirmative action by demanding the nomination of Mr. Smith. The up-State Democracy is almost a unit in its antagonism to Mr. Hearst, and in that mood is at the point of an open break with Tammany should Charles F. Murphy yield to the pressure being brought by the publisher against his chief ally, Mayor Hylan.

"Smith is the only man who can beat Miller," that is the verdict of the up-State leaders. It has been repeated scores of times to-night by the delegates already here from fifty-odd counties. "Miller is getting stronger every day," they say and add that "Hearst wouldn't have a chance to win."

New York City Not Represented.
New York is taking no part in the conference, that is officially, and on the surface Charles F. Murphy does not appear. But the management of the pre-convention conference, for that is what it is, is in the hands of Murphy's up-State and closest political friends. It is the common belief here that such an unusual conference would be staged if Murphy had put his foot down on it.

When the roll of counties is called to-morrow delegates from each will stand up in meeting and announce their choice for Governor. The up-State leaders are advising the voteholders to say nothing about Mr. Hearst. If possible, they would like to go through the whole affair without mentioning Mr. Hearst in open meeting and confining the official action wholly to the declaration by counties for Mr. Smith.

That roll call probably will determine the Democratic convention program. It will show what counties, if any, are for Hearst, for presumably only the opposition will be represented. If there are counties in favor of nominating the publisher they will not be recorded. Women are to take an active part. Miss Harriet May Mills of Onondaga and Mrs. Daniel O'Day of Westchester are here and will go on record in favor of Mr. Smith. They have taken the lead among the women Democrats in declaring against Mr. Hearst. Most of the counties will not send women delegates.

Hearst Forces at Work.
The rival Hearst demonstration, gotten up by the publisher to offset the anti-Hearst rally, has slumbered down to a meeting of the Syracuse Democrats who are not in the organization and who are trying to use the Hearst boom as a vehicle for making trouble for William H. Kelley, the regular leader.

A score or more Hearst agents are at Syracuse, according to information given to the police. The victim is John Kassol, 46 years old. He was injured probably fatally. Kassol had been warned early in the morning to quit his job by the same men, but he refused to leave his post.

Mr. Jewell in his statement said in part: "Although I have not received the letter in which Mr. Hooper is reported to have taken the attitude that the way is still open for a settlement, I will say this: 'If any one has some proposal up his sleeve he need not hesitate to shake it out. My organizations have been and are willing to meet any person authorized to submit a proposition. And such proposal will be given careful consideration. We are willing to go down for a conference with Mr. Hooper or any one else if we can get a word from persons who have a proposition to present to us.'"

Willing to Confer.
"However, on the basis of the press reports I wish to say that the mere declaration by Mr. Hooper that the organizations of employees who have or may, as is their legal right, decline to accept the dictates of the labor board, are not to be 'outwitted.'"

"The text of the board's resolution clearly provides that the shop craft organizations are to be supplanted by an organization of what may be termed 'white washed strikebreakers.' What reply, if any, shall be made will be determined upon receipt of Mr. Hooper's letter, which will be given careful consideration."

A canvass of the railroads to-day resulted in the following figures being given out at the offices concerning the number of employees now on strike: Chicago and Northwestern—Between 7,000 and 8,000 men idle. Illinois Central—Sixty per cent. working.

Santa Fe—Out of 15,000 men 3,500 out and many returning to work. Rock Island Lines—Eight thousand men out. No interference with repairs or traffic.

Southern Pacific—Less than 50 per cent. of shop men idle. Union Pacific—Seventy-five per cent. of shop men on strike.

Should the striking shopmen not return by Monday seniority rights will be lost.

French and U. S. Planes in Record Long Flights

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, July 6.—A CROSS country flight of 2,080 miles in eighteen hours' actual flying time is the record made this week by two army aviators. Details of this annual distance flight, made by Lieut. James H. Doolittle and Lieut. Leonard S. Andrews, were made public by the War Department to-day.

The pilots flew from Kelley Field, San Antonio, Tex., to Bolling Field, near Washington.

The officers left Kelley Field Monday morning, making short stops at Houston, Tex., and at Pensacola, Fla. They arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., after ten hours in the air on Monday, having covered about 1,220 miles that day. They left Jacksonville Tuesday morning, and after a short stop at Langley Field arrived at Bolling Field at 8 P. M. Tuesday, after covering about 860 miles.

PARIS, July 6.—Lieut. Pelletier Dolsy effected a nonstop flight to-day from Tunis, northern Africa, to Le Bourget, near Paris, a distance of about 1,000 miles, in 10 hours 55 minutes, in spite of high winds.

SHOPMEN WILLING TO DISCUSS TERMS

Jewell Is Ready to Meet Any One Authorized to End Strike.

AWAITS HOOPER LETTER

Signal Men's Walkout Delayed Pending Conference in Chicago To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, July 6.—B. M. Jewell, head of the striking railway shop employees, advanced another step in the direction of the olive branch of peace held out by Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, to-day, when he announced that he was willing to sit in conference with the railway executives or "any one else" who has proposals for an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

Mr. Jewell is leaving no stone unturned these days in an effort to get the Trojan horse into Troy. His peaceful attitude to-day was in strange contrast to that of Saturday, when the 400,000 shopmen embarked on their nationwide strike as a protest against the rulings of the labor board.

His aggressiveness has disappeared entirely. Jewell's statement to-day referred to a letter sent him yesterday by Chairman Hooper of the board, in which Mr. Hooper said the Board "has been protecting the interests of the striking shopmen."

As announced in THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning, the 12,000 union signal men throughout the country will not be called out on strike, for the time being at least.

D. W. Helt, president of their union, announced, according to information given by his executive committee here Saturday morning to decide what permanent action the signal men will take. "I made the announcement," he said, "that the signal men would not go on strike until they had a formal statement following a conference with W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the Railroad Labor Board."

"Pending this statement a status quo will be preserved among the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men of America," the statement said.

The first case of violence broke out this afternoon when a worker employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to take the place of strikers was assaulted by two men who identified themselves as union men. The assault was reported to the police. The victim is John Kassol, 46 years old. He was injured probably fatally. Kassol had been warned early in the morning to quit his job by the same men, but he refused to leave his post.

Mr. Jewell in his statement said in part: "Although I have not received the letter in which Mr. Hooper is reported to have taken the attitude that the way is still open for a settlement, I will say this: 'If any one has some proposal up his sleeve he need not hesitate to shake it out. My organizations have been and are willing to meet any person authorized to submit a proposition. And such proposal will be given careful consideration. We are willing to go down for a conference with Mr. Hooper or any one else if we can get a word from persons who have a proposition to present to us.'"

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HARDING FOR PARTY CHORUS HARMONY; OPPOSES 'SOLOISTS'

Says Political Organization Should Be Run Like Glee Club.

DIRECTOR MUST RULE

Declares He Doesn't Care to Sing Alone and Some One Has to Be Head.

DENOUNCES INSURGENTS

Scores Those Republicans Who Only Seek Attention for Themselves.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
COLUMBUS, July 6.—President Harding sounded a new warning against class and group government in the United States to-night when he made an extemporaneous speech before the Republican Glee Club of Ohio on the fifth anniversary of its organization.

The President, speaking at a lawn party at the home of R. H. Jeffrey here, said:

"Men get into the current of public life and then promotion comes, some call it call to office, through the activity of many devoted friends. In 1910, when I was defeated for the Governorship of Ohio, my one sorrow was that I couldn't make any return for my friends' sacrifices. Changing political fortunes made me Senator and then President. Even with the power of the Presidency a man can make only a very scant return for those who have done so much for him, except as he contributes to the welfare of our common country."

Organization Needs Soul.
"If the Glee Club had not had a soul it could not have clung together for these fifty years. I wish it could bring into the party its spirit of service as a party organization. If it didn't believe in its party and its men it couldn't be so successful. If it took the hint that some are taking now—days the sopranos would demand special consideration because they sing special songs, the tenors would demand special consideration for the more powerful notes they sing alto, tenors and base alike; there would not be any harmony in the Glee Club and there would soon be no Glee Club."

"The trouble in public life and in our party is that some insist on attracting attention to themselves instead of singling out public good and work because instead of singing in harmony I don't care to be a soloist because I am President, but somebody has to do the directing. If men are not willing to sing to measure and score and the director's plan of harmony there wouldn't be much singing."

"We would be a lot more efficient if all the time we were working we were Republicans at heart and back were Republicans in action. We are taking now the party, for parties are the agencies of power, and the party for whom the Glee Club is singing is now the sponsor of government."

"You all know what was the inheritance of the present Administration. I take no pride at that which went before. I made the mistake of thinking the world had been in upheaval. It was torn with bitter passions and out of this upheaval and the needlessness of cost must come readjustment. Every one wanted, not to readjust but to have the old world readjusted. I sought to meet with sympathy these readjustments, often with consideration trying to soften hurts here and suffering there, and bring men into understanding."

All Must Aid in Great Work.
"If the world is to go on and men are to pursue civilization with success we must all share in stabilizing the world. I am satisfied that America has played a splendid part in bringing the world to order. Your country has succeeded in bringing the world to order. A law was enacted in your capital that some day will loom large in the world."

"Nations with a common sense of righteousness agreed together voluntarily to iron out their differences and lift the load of armament and live more in the universal brotherhood of man."

Carmel Thompson, who is expected to be the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, and Representative Simon D. Fess, running for Senator, were present at the Glee Club anniversary.

The President, with Mrs. Harding and the party from Washington, left Marion at 11 o'clock this morning. Before starting to Washington the President, as plain Warren Harding, went to the plant of the Marion Star to attend a directors' meeting and to say farewell again to the workers there.

On arriving in Columbus the President, with Charles G. Dawes, former budget director, and later met political leaders.

The President and Mrs. Harding spent the night at the home of R. H. Jeffrey.

MANAGER FOR DIER DENIES BRIBING PAPERS

Gunn Says Cashier Andrews's Story Is False.

400 FIGHT POISON FUMES IN FIRE IN SUBWAY TRAIN; 100 SUFFER, 15 SERIOUSLY

BURNED OUT PANEL BOX SENT SPARKS THAT CUT INSULATION

THE dangerous situation which arose in the East Side subway was caused by a short circuit. A panel box on the fifth car of the train, which contains the switches and fuses for that car, was burned out.

This threw out sparks which immediately destroyed the rubber insulation and ate through the door of the steel container. When the fire, which was limited to the space at the head of the car, was observed a Pyrene fire extinguisher was played upon it. The chemicals in the extinguisher had absolutely no effect on the electric flame, while on the other hand the sparks acted upon the chemicals to disintegrate them.

This action resulted in the creation of gaseous fumes, which spread quickly through the car. It was pointed out by persons familiar with the action of fire extinguishers that the fumes would have been harmless had they been generated in a place where there was a good draft.

Their strength was augmented by the crowds in the car and by the lack of ventilation.

No reason is known for the short circuit which burned out the panel or fuse box. It was said it might have been due to any one of a hundred different causes.

AFIRE, HURLS BABY AND SELF 4 FLOORS

Mother in Panic Fights Off Negro Janitor and Leaps After Child to Street.

CLOTHES LINE SAVES HIM

Swings Over Courtyards and Dashes Himself Through Window of Another Room.

Mrs. Amelia Gordon of 233 West 109th street flung her two-year-old daughter from a window of her apartment on the fourth floor of the apartment house yesterday afternoon after she had entered the child's bedroom and found flames bursting through a closet door. Then, with her own clothing blazing from neck to ankles, she fought off Clifford Sanford, the negro janitor of the building, and threw herself from the window. Both mother and child suffered broken legs and possible internal injuries, besides fractured skulls. Neither is expected to live.

Sanford, with his clothing afire and his escape into the hallway cut off by a wall of flame that had crept from the closet into the bedroom and living room of the Gordon apartment, swung out of the window on a clothesline, intending to crawl hand over hand across the court. But his hands were terribly blistered, his clothes were burning and he had not the strength to make the trip, a difficult one under any circumstances. But he had both strength and the presence of mind to put his feet against the wall of the apartment house and shove.

This set him to swinging. He swung three times, each time slipping down a bit on the clothes line, and on the fourth swing he plunged feet first into the kitchen of the apartment of Mrs. W. R. Borden, in 232 West 109th street.

The fire started in the clothes closet, and was discovered by the mother when she went into the bedroom to see if the little girl had awakened from her nap. The flames were between her and her child, but she dashed through them, her clothing catching fire. She caught the baby up in her arms and ran into the living room, crying for help. Sanford, passing through the hallway, heard her and rushed into the apartment. When he got in he found Mrs. Gordon, frantic with fright and pain, rushing toward the window. He grabbed her about the waist, and she turned and beat him over the head and shoulders with her fist, shrieking that her baby was dying.

Mrs. Gordon's strength was so great that she wrenched the baby and herself from the negro's grasp and ran to the window. She leaped out and dropped the baby. Then she threw her foot over the sill, but Sanford managed to get hold of her and dragged her back. She fought fiercely, beating him with both fists. By this time her clothing and that of the negro were blazing and Sanford grabbed a blanket and tried to beat the flames out. This loosened his hold on the woman, and with a shriek she ran to the window and plunged head first. Then Sanford, unable to get out of the apartment, went to the window and went out the window to the clothesline.

In Mrs. Borden's home the negro beat out the flames on his clothing and then went back to the Gordon apartment. He had almost extinguished the flames by the time the firemen arrived. An ambulance surgeon who treated him said that he had suffered serious burns about the hands and arms, but he refused to go to the hospital. After his injuries had been dressed he returned to his work.

RESUME 'ROUND WORLD FLIGHT
ATHENS, July 6.—Major W. T. Blake, the British aviator who is attempting an airplane flight around the world, left here to-day for Crete. Major Blake landed at Athens July 4.

RADIO FOR POLICE MOTORS.
WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.—Radio receiving sets for all police automobiles in this city is being considered by Chief of Police Hill.

When You Think of Writing Think of Writing—Ado.

Continued on Page Two.

FIRE ORIGIN SOUGHT BY THREE INQUIRIES

Interborough, Transit Commission and Fire Marshal Delve Into Cause.

NO HUMAN IS TO BLAME

One Result Will Be Better Ventilation and Easier Exits in Subway.

Mainly to find out if such an accident as occurred in the Lexington avenue subway yesterday could easily happen again, there were started last night three serious investigations of the short circuiting which terrified 400 persons and gassed many of them nauseously and painfully. These inquiries are being conducted by the Interborough itself, by the Transit Commission and by the Fire Marshal. Conclusions and recommendations await the investigation and detailed report of the Interborough and Transit Commission engineers.

It was agreed that no blame could be put upon any living agency, since short circuiting of electrical apparatus may come about through a hundred different causes without human responsibility, and that the emergency use of the fire extinguishing chemical known as Pyrene had little, if anything, to do with the "gassing" of scores of persons.

Prompt Action Has Results.
The opinion was pretty definite among persons who had made a real investigation that if the fire in the motor box of the fifth car of the ten car train had not been killed with this chemical there would have been more poisonous smoke from burning hard rubber insulation and the fusing of metal. The situation called for no arrests. In the opinion of the responsible authorities, and for no investigation of a criminal nature.

The important thing was to get at the cause of the short circuit if possible and to ascertain if any improvements can be made, not only in the type of electrical apparatus which now controls subway trains but also in the ventilation of the subway and in the emergency exits leading to the open air.

It is probable that the accident and the ensuing inquiries will lead to improvements not only in electrical control of trains but in the ventilation of the subway tubes, and especially in providing easier exit.

George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission, with Commissioner Leroy C. Harkness and Robert Ridgway, chief engineer, arrived at Lexington avenue and Fifty-ninth street within half an hour after the whole system had gone dead. They went into the fume filled tube, and with coats off sought credible information.

Transit Commission Statement.
Later they questioned employees of the Interborough, and then, upon the basis of a report from their engineers, issued this statement:

To-day at 11:17 A. M. on a north-bound train of the Lexington avenue line the panel box on the fifth car contained a short circuit. The fire was confined to a space four or five feet high by three or four feet wide. The panel box being within a steel container. The flame burned through the door of the container, but was put out by a fire extinguisher, according to our reports. The car was otherwise uninjured.

Apparently the injury to passengers was caused by the smoke generated by burning rubber and the fusing of metal, possibly augmented by the fumes from the chemicals of the fire extinguisher. This smoke, more or less confined by the circumstances, coupled with the fear naturally engendered in the minds of people forced to make the way out of the cars and of the subway itself, through the emergency exits, resulted in a number of people being overcome.